

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5006, As Reported

PASSED THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1992, BY A MAJORITY OF 278 - INCLUDING 45 REPUBLICANS - TO 135.

OFFERED BY MR. MAVROULES OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title X (page 202, after line 23), insert the following new section:

1 SEC. 1056. NUCLEAR WEAPONS REDUCTION.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

3 (1) on February 1, 1992, the President of the  
4 United States and the President of the Russian Fed-  
5 eration agreed in a Joint Statement that "Russia  
6 and the United States do not regard each other as  
7 potential adversaries" and stated further that, "We  
8 will work to remove any remnants of cold war hos-  
9 tility, including taking steps to reduce our strategic  
10 arsenals";

11 (2) in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of  
12 Nuclear Weapons, in exchange for the non-nuclear-  
13 weapon states agreeing not to seek a nuclear weap-  
14 ons capability nor to assist other non-nuclear-weap-  
15 on states in doing so, the United States agreed to  
16 seek the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons  
17 worldwide, as declared in the preamble to the Trea-  
18 ty, which states that it is a goal of the parties to the  
19 Treaty to "facilitate the cessation of the manufac-

(90)  
2 of 7

1 ture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their  
2 existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national  
3 arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their  
4 delivery" as well as in Article VI of the Treaty,  
5 which states that "each of the parties to the Treaty  
6 undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on  
7 effective measures relating to the cessation of the  
8 nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear  
9 disarmament";

10 (3) carrying out a policy of seeking significant  
11 and continuous reductions in the nuclear arsenals of  
12 all countries, besides reducing the likelihood of the  
13 proliferation of nuclear weapons and increasing the  
14 likelihood of a successful extension and possible  
15 strengthening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation  
16 of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, when the Treaty is  
17 scheduled for review and possible extension, has ad-  
18 ditional benefits to the national security of the Unit-  
19 ed States, including—

20 (A) a reduced risk of accidental  
21 enablement and launch of a nuclear weapon,  
22 and

23 (B) a defense cost savings which could be  
24 reallocated for deficit reduction or other impor-  
25 tant national needs;

(4) proposals by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation to reduce strategic nuclear arsenals to approximately 4,700 and 2,500 weapons, respectively, are commendable intermediate stages in the process of achieving the policy goals described in paragraphs (1) and (2);

(5) before the unsuccessful 1991 coup d'etat in the former Soviet Union, the National Academy of Sciences proposed the possibility of eventual reductions of strategic nuclear warheads to 1,000 to 2,000 in the United States and the former Soviet Union;

(6) the current international era of cooperation provides greater opportunities for achieving worldwide reduction and control of nuclear weapons and material than any time since the emergence of nuclear weapons 50 years ago; and

(7) it is imperative in the security interests of both the United States and the world community for the President and the Congress to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons in every country.

(b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—It shall be the goal of the United States to—

(91)  
3 of 7



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(1) encourage and facilitate the  
denuclearization of Ukraine, Byelarus, and  
Kazakhstan, in accord with the stated desires of  
these former Soviet republics;

(2) implement agreed mutual reductions under  
the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) Trea-  
ty on an accelerated time schedule, and facilitate the  
ability of the Russian Federation, Ukraine,  
Byelarus, and Kazakhstan to accomplish these re-  
ductions;

(3) reach immediate agreement with the Rus-  
sian Federation to reduce the number of strategic  
nuclear weapons in each country's arsenal to a level  
within a range defined by the levels proposed by the  
President of the Russian Federation, 2,500, and the  
President of the United States, 4,700, to include the  
downloading of multiple warhead ballistic missiles;

(4) as soon as practicable after such an agree-  
ment is achieved, reach agreement with the Russian  
Federation, the United Kingdom, France, and the  
People's Republic of China to reduce the number of  
strategic nuclear warheads in each country's arsenal  
to the lowest level consistent with the National  
Academy of Sciences-endorsed range of 1000 to  
2000 for the United States and the Russian Fed-

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1 eration, with lower levels for the other countries,  
2 that maintains strategic stability;

3 (5) through continuing negotiations reach sub-  
4 sequent agreements with the Russian Federation,

5 the United Kingdom, France, the People's Republic  
6 of China, and threshold nuclear states to make sig-  
7 nificant, stage-by-stage reductions in the number of  
8 nuclear weapons in all countries, with the pace of  
9 such reductions being contingent on several factors,  
10 including—

11 (A) advances in verification, safeguard,  
12 and export control methods and technologies;

13 (B) increased participation in the Treaty  
14 on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons  
15 and other nuclear nonproliferation agreements;

16 (C) strengthened and improved political re-  
17 lations among all countries; and

18 (D) the degree to which further multilat-  
19 eral nuclear arms reductions will enhance rath-  
20 er than hinder United States national security;

21 (6) continue and extend cooperative discussions  
22 with the appropriate authorities of the former Soviet  
23 military on means to maintain and improve secure  
24 command and control over nuclear forces;

(91)  
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1 (7) in consultation with other member countries  
2 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other  
3 allies, initiate immediate multilateral negotiations to  
4 facilitate the eventual elimination of tactical nuclear  
5 weapons in all countries;

6 (8) provide immediate United States assistance  
7 that would be available to securely disable, trans-  
8 port, and store, and ultimately dismantle, former So-  
9 viet nuclear weapons and missiles for such weapons;  
10 and

11 (9) achieve a worldwide, verifiable agreement to  
12 end by 1995 the production of plutonium and highly  
13 enriched uranium for weapons purposes and to place  
14 existing stockpile of such materials under bilateral  
15 or international controls.

16 (c) ANNUAL REPORT.—By January 1 of each year,  
17 the President shall submit to the Congress a report on—

18 (1) the actions that the United States has  
19 taken, and the actions the United States plans to  
20 take during the next 12 months, to achieve each of  
21 the policy objectives set forth in paragraphs (1)  
22 through (9) of subsection (b); and

23 (2) the actions that have been taken by the  
24 Russian Federation, by other former Soviet repub-

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7 of 7

- 1      lies, and by other countries to achieve those policy
- 2      objectives.
- 3      These reports shall be unclassified, with a classified ap-
- 4      pendix if necessary.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

for himself, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Simon, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Leahy,  
Mr. HATFIELD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Adams  
Mr. Harkin  
Mr. Kennedy and  
Mr. Wellstone

A BILL

To impose a one-year moratorium on the performance of nuclear weapons tests by the United States unless the Soviet Union conducts a nuclear weapons test during that period.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assem-*  
3 *bled,*

4 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Nuclear Testing Mora-  
6 torium Act".

7 SEC. 2. ONE-YEAR MORATORIUM.

8 During the one-year period beginning on the date of  
9 the enactment of this Act, none of the funds made avail-  
RYN91.867 S.L.C.

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1 able under any provision of law may be available to con-  
2 duct any explosive nuclear weapons test unless the Presi-  
3 dent certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union (or a suc-  
4 cessor state of any part of the Soviet Union) has conducted  
5 an explosive nuclear weapons test during that period.